

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

DATE MAILED: 11/12/2004

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.			
10/721,520 11/24/2003		Chester Kolton	38-112	5317			
27690 7	7590 11/12/2004		EXAMINER				
COWAN LIE	BOWITZ & LATMA	TRIEU, VAN THANH					
JOHN J TORR	RENTE						
1133 AVE OF	THE AMERICAS	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER				
1133 AVE OF	THE AMERICAS	2636					
NEW YORK	NV 10036						

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Application No) <u>.</u>	Applicant(s)				
			10/721,520		KOLTON ET AL.				
Office Action Summary		Examiner		Art Unit					
			Van T Trieu		2636				
The Period for Rep	MAILING DATE of this communi	ication app		er sheet with the co		Idress			
A SHORTE THE MAIL! - Extensions of after SIX (6) - If the period - If NO period - Failure to report of the period	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR ING DATE OF THIS COMMUNION of time may be available under the provisions MONTHS from the mailing date of this common for reply specified above is less than thirty (30 for reply is specified above, the maximum stably within the set or extended period for reply served by the Office later than three months a fact term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	CATION. of 37 CFR 1.13 unication. O) days, a reply tutory period wi will, by statute,	6(a). In no event, how within the statutory mill apply and will expire cause the application	vever, may a reply be tim inimum of thirty (30) days a SIX (6) MONTHS from to to become ABANDONED	ely filed s will be considered timel the mailing date of this co O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status									
2a)☐ This 3)☐ Since	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.								
Disposition of	Claims								
4a) O 5)	<u>'</u>								
Application Pa	apers			,					
10) The d Applic	pecification is objected to by the rawing(s) filed on is/are: cant may not request that any objected to declaration is objected to	a) acce tion to the d the correction	pted or b) ob rawing(s) be held on is required if the	d in abeyance. See ne drawing(s) is obje	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CF	` '			
Priority under	35 U.S.C. § 119								
a)	by b	documents documents of the priorinal Bureau	have been reco have been reco ty documents h (PCT Rule 17.2	eived. eived in Applicatio ave been received 2(a)).	on No d in this National	Stage			
Attachment(s)				,					
2) Notice of Dragon Information (ferences Cited (PTO-892) aftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or F //Mail Date	•	5)	Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Dat Notice of Informal Pa Other:	te	D-152)			

Art Unit: 2636

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 9 and 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Yeager et al** [US 5,969,613].

Regarding claim 1, the claimed electronic article surveillance assembly (600) comprising an upstanding housing (201 or 601) having a closed ceiling (203 or 603) and a floor (220 or 604) having a continuous peripheral portion (221 or 641) bounding a central floor opening, the housing (201 or 601) having an interior cavity (229) communicating with said central floor opening, an EAS marker (230 or 630) being

Art Unit: 2636

disposed in the housing interior cavity (229), the housing (201 or 601) defining a sidewall (226 or 621) extending from the ceiling (203 or 603) to said continuous peripheral floor portion (221 or 641), see Figs. 8, 11, 12 and 17-19, col. 2, lines 52-64, col. 8, lines 10-59 and col. 12, lines 32-57); but Yeager et al fails to disclose the tapered to form the housing with a periphery having a V-shaped cross-section. However, Yeager et al suggests that the security device 10, 200 or 600 includes a house 11, 201 or 601. As the lid/top 13 enters base/bottom 14, tapered entry surface 56 of each lock nubs 55 on base 14 engages and slides over tapered entry surface 56 has slid over tapered entry surface 33 to close the house 11, 201 or 601 in substantially a rectangular/square housing, see Figs. 1, 2 and 5-8, col. 5, lines 25-33, col. 6, lines 20-24 and col. 7, lines 1-9. Since the shape cross-section is not critical to the designed and operation function of the EAS security device, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art to recognize that it is a design choice to choose the shape of the EAS security housing to either V-shape, rectangular-shape or square-shape, as desired without affecting and changing operation functions of the EAS security device.

Regarding claim 2, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claim 1 above, and including the bottom enclosure member secured to an interior surface of the floor continuous peripheral portion, see Figs. 1, 8 and 10-12.

Regarding claim 4, the claimed continuous floor peripheral portion is an arcuate configuration, which met by the discussion of the V-shape cross-section of the EAS

Art Unit: 2636

security housing in respect to claim 1 above, wherein the V-shape cross-section is the arcuate configuration.

Regarding claim 5, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claim 4 above, wherein the lid, top or ceiling is as well as an arcuate configuration.

Regarding claim 6, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claim 5 above.

Regarding claim 8, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 9, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claims 2 and 8 above.

Regarding claim 11, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claims 4 and 8 above.

Regarding claim 12, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claims 5 and 11 above.

Art Unit: 2636

Regarding claim 13, all the claimed subject matters are discussed in respect to claims 6 and 12 above.

2. Claims 3, 7, 10 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yeager et al [US 5,969,613] in view of Sankey et al [US 6,092,401]. Regarding claim 3, Yeager et al fails to disclose the adhesive layer disposed on the bottom closure member and the floor continuous peripheral portion. However, Yeager et al teaches that the lid/top and the bottom/base of the security device 10, 200 or 600 are tapered by a plurality of lock nubs 55 to secure the EAS housing 11, 201 or 601, see Figs. 1, 2 and 5-8. Sankey et al suggests the EAS security device 2 includes a housing 4 with a base 12 and a top 18, which are secured by hinges 16 and locking mechanism 14. It is preferred that the cover/top 18 is fixedly attached to base/bottom 12 by known means such as ultrasonic welding or through the use of appropriate adhesive, see Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 8, col. 4, lines 8-28 and col. 6, lines 12-31. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the means of adhesive attachment of Sankey et al for the hinge and lock nubs of Yeager et al for totally sealing of stranger materials get into the security device, such as dirt, small particles and moisture, which causes damage to the EAS security device.

Regarding claim 7, all the claimed subject matters are discussed between **Yeager et al** and **Sankey et al** in respect to claims 3 and 6 above.

Art Unit: 2636

Regarding claim 10, all the claimed subject matters are discussed between **Yeager et al** and **Sankey et al** in respect to claims 3 and 9 above.

Regarding claim 14, all the claimed subject matters are discussed between **Yeager et al** and **Sankey et al** in respect to claims 3 and 13 above.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kolton et al discloses an EAS marker assembly comprising a housing defining an interior cavity and an EAS marker and a weight member disposed in the housing interior cavity. [US 6,696,955]

Kolton et al discloses an EAS marker assembly comprising a housing contained an EAS marker and a strap member. [US 6,646,553]

Kolton et al discloses an EAS marker containing seal comprising a housing defining an interior recess seating an EAS marker and a latching structure adjacent an end of the housing. [US 6,543,261]

Deschenes et al discloses an EAS marker and method of manufacturing same, comprising a rigid bottom piece of molded plastic having the shape of an open rectangular box. [US 6,692,672]

Art Unit: 2636

Baro et al discloses an EAS tag, which is responsive to forces applied to the tag

housing. [US 5,367,289]

Bussard discloses an EAS system including a housing, a detectable marker held by the

housing, and a releasable magnetic lock. [US

[US 4,774,503

Page 7

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

examiner should be directed to primary examiner Van Trieu whose telephone number

is (571) 272-2972. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 7:00 AM to

3:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Mr. Jeffery Hofsass can be reached on (571) 272-2981.

Van Trieu

Primary Examiner

Date: 11/5/04